Partnering with the Library Community
@JennyDelasalle
Jenny Delasalle
Elsevier Library Connect & https://libraryconnect.elsevier.com

**DOCUMENT**

**AUTHOR**

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**Librarian Quick Reference Cards for Research Impact Metrics**

Metrics illuminate the impact of research outputs. When meeting with students, researchers, deans or department heads, the metrics — found on Elsevier products or via other sources — on these quick reference cards can help you to:

- **Prioritize Reading**
  - Impact per Publication (IPP)
  - Impact per Faculty (IPF)
  - Impact per Citation (IPC)
  - Per Centile Baseline (PC)
  - Impact per Paper (SNIP)
- **Recommend Where to Publish**
  - Impact per Publication (IPP)
  - SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)
  - Impact per Faculty (IPF)
  - Impact per Citation (IPC)
  - Per Centile Baseline (PC)
  - Impact per Paper (SNIP)
- **Add to Online Research Profiles**
  - Impact per Publication (IPP)
  - Impact per Faculty (IPF)
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- **Enrich Promotion & Tenure Portfolio**
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- **Benchmark a Collection of Research Outputs**
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**Citation Count**

- A simple measure of attention for a particular article, journal or researcher. As with all citation-based metrics, it is important to be aware of citation practices. The paper "Offensive Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency" lists 33 different ways to increase citations.

**Field-weighted Citation Impact (FWCI)**

- A score can be used for any newly published collection of publications. It is similar to the Journal Impact Factor in the way it is calculated, but allows for more accurate comparisons across disciplines, since disciplinary citation practice mean that not all journals will reach the same citation rank within the Journal Impact Factor’s 2-year period.

**Impact per Publication (IPP)**

- Impact per Paper (SNIP)
- SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)
- Impact per Faculty (IPF)
- Impact per Citation (IPC)
- Per Centile Baseline (PC)

**Source-normalized impact per paper (SNIP)**

- The impact of a single citation will have a higher value in subject areas where citations are less likely, and vice versa. Stability indicates the reliability of the score. Similar journals tend to have lower stability indices than larger journals.

**Impact per Faculty (IPF)**

- Citations are weighted — worth more or less — depending on the size of the source they come from. The subject field, quality and reputation of the journal have a direct effect on the value of a citation. Can be applied to journals, book series and conference proceedings.

**SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)**

- Journal Impact Factor (JIF)
- Impact per Paper (SNIP)
- Impact per Faculty (IPF)
- Impact per Citation (IPC)
- Per Centile Baseline (PC)

**Percentile Benchmark (Articles)**

- A simple measure of attention for a specific article, journal or group of individuals.

**Social Activity Online (Web of Science)**

- Micro-blogging sites may include Twitter, Facebook, Google+ and others. Reporting on this attention is becoming more common in academic circles as a way to supplement traditional citation-based metrics, which may take years to accumulate. They may also be open to gaming.

**Media Mentions**

- Media mentions are valued indicators of social impact as they often highlight the potential impact of the research on society. Sources could include an institution’s press clipping service or an academic provider. Researchers, Scopus (Article Metrics Module), Pure and Scholarly (sharing in social media) also report on mass media.

**Scholarly Activity Online**

- A researcher using document count should also provide a list of document titles, with links, if authors use an ORCID ID to show how much time is invested in in-house resources for document count (Scopus, ResearcherID, Crossref and Publish). Register for an ORCID ID at http://orcid.org.

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